

The town of Castle Gate is situated on the Price River, well up on the eastern slope of the Wasatch Range. It is a mile below that famed wonder of natural sculpture, the "Castle Rock" from which the town takes its name and is almost at the western end of a series of towering sandstone crags carved in fantastic images known as the *Book Cliffs*. At an elevation of 6,120 feet, but protected by steep slopes on either side, both summers and winters are comparatively mild and equable.

Many years before the west was settled, Jedediah Smith, William Ashley, and Etienne Provost passed through *Price Canyon* and in all probability explored the region that is now known as Castle Gate. This region was given its attractive name by sheepherders when they observed the striking similarity of the north entrance to the gate of a protected castle. They knew little of the vast wealth underlying the surface, except that here and there an out-cropping of coal appeared. No development was thought of until the D.&R.G. Railroad showed its faith in the region by establishing a narrow gauge railroad through this territory. The first settlers who resided here lived in box cars provided by the railroad. Some of the oldest residents were Harry World, R. D. Robertson, John Young, Thomas Reese, Charles Checketts, William Jones, and John Platt. The first boy born in this settlement was Glen D. Reese, on November 11, 1890.

The mining district of Peerless is located three miles west of Helper and was the first coal camp to be developed in *Spring Canyon* districts.

The town of Scofield is nestled among the hills that surround the upper part of Pleasant Valley and is completely isolated from the rest of Carbon County. Pleasant Valley is about six miles long and one mile wide, practically all of which is good wild hay land. The early settlers realized that the luxuriant growth of native grasses could make splendid pastures, so by 1879, immense herds of cattle roamed over the hills and valleys. The first settlers who were attracted to this area were, S. J. Harkness, T. H. Thomas, William Burrows, O. G. Kimball, D. D. Green, J. W. Metcalf, H. McKechney, and Joseph Castle. These pioneers had numerous friendly contacts with the Indians. Deer, wild fowl and beaver were plentiful, while the streams offered excellent opportunities for fishing. The town was named in honor of General Scofield who owned a ranch in the vicinity and was an early timber contractor. Scofield has always been connected with the early history of coal mining in the State of Utah. Shortly after the coming of the settlers, coal was discovered. The hidden treasures of the mountains were not long to lie hidden and the discoverers soon found out that the supply was inexhaustible—that coal cropped out on every hand where veins were worked. The railway companies, finding that the coal fields of Carbon County were of such magnitude, began to survey for practical routes to reach the coal. The

quiet atmosphere of the cattlemen was turned into the bustle and activity that attends the opening of any new camp of this kind.

The Kenilworth mining camp is known as one of the most attractive camps in Carbon County. It is situated in the west-central part of the county in the Wasatch Mountains. It receives its water supply from the Price River. The first prospecting work was done in 1903 by Messrs. Lawley and Stowell in *Bull Hollow* on the northeast side of the mountain. This proved too difficult, so entry was made on the south side. The south entrance was about half-way up the mountainside making a sloping entrance to the mine. A very steep tramway led from the tunnel down the hill to the outside. Some very interesting stories are told about this steep incline. Many of the men coming home from work, would sit on a sled, a shovel, or a board placed on the rails of the tramway, and after a flying ride, reached the bottom of the mountain in record time. Three peaks rising above the camp reminded the prospectors of the three spires of the Kenilworth Castle in Scotland, so they named the new town Kenilworth. The first dug-out was made by Heber J. Stowell. The first water was hauled in barrels by wagon and team until that system was abandoned and water secured from the Price River, which now is treated with chemicals and pumped into two large tanks above the town.

Wellington, one of the few farming communities of Carbon County, is situated on the Price River six miles southeast of Price. During the summer of 1879, Jefferson Tidwell and his son, William Tidwell, and William Averett of Mt. Pleasant arrived in Castle Dale by way of Cottonwood Creek. Here they met Orange Seely, who advised them to go to White River, now Price River, and explore that section of the country. Upon their arrival at Price River, they met James Bean of Provo, who endeavored to discourage them by saying that the river was dry part of the time, that frost came early, and that the wind blew severely. However, they explored until their supplies became exhausted. The first permanent settlers came to Wellington in 1882, among whom were William Barney, Arthur Barney, Thomas Zundel, Robert Snyder, Montis Reid, two families of the Faustets, Brigham Grundvig, and his son, Severne Grundvig. The mother of the boy was stolen by Indians during the long journey across the plains.

In the early days there were many animals such as bear, cougar, wolves, coyotes which preyed upon the cattle, sheep and horses. At night the howling wolves from the hill-tops would give signals of approaching danger and the guards were awakened from sleep to protect their cattle. These sturdy pioneers faced blizzards, deep snows, and starvation, but they struggled on until the future of the community was assured. The settlement was named for Wellington Seely. Immediately after settling here, the necessity of educational advantages was considered and school was held in the stockade on the south side of the river on the Thomas Zundel farm, with William D. Tidwell as instructor. During the summer of 1889, the stockade was burned,

but school continued, although it was necessary to convene in W. A. Thayne's orchard, and in a log cabin on Robert Snyder's property. This cabin now belongs to the Daughters of Utah Pioneers and has been moved to the Latter-day Saint Church grounds.

Sunnyside is located in the eastern part of the Book Cliff mountains at the mouth of *Whimmore Canyon*, twenty-eight miles southeast of Price. The first settlers in Sunnyside were three brothers, John, Jeff and William Tidwell, cattlemen from Wellington. A short time later Robert Forrester came as a representative of the Utah Fuel Company and purchased, for the sum of \$250.00, the land now owned by the coal company. Mr. Forrester took a sample of the coal to Castle Gate, where coke ovens were in operation, and found it proved highly satisfactory for coking purposes. In 1898, work in Sunnyside began which brought more settlers from Castle Valley and Wellington. Among them were Samuel Naylor and Samuel Dugmore. Mr. Naylor had charge of laying the railroad from Mounds to Sunnyside, which was completed November 19, 1899.

The early settlers lived in tents until the company house was built. The first dwellings were one and one-half stories high, made of lumber. Many of the houses built later were made of rocks from the nearby canyons. Sunnyside received its name from Verdi, Utah. In 1898, Verdi was called Sunnyside, but when this new camp was opened up they transferred the name of Sunnyside to the new place and renamed old Sunnyside, Verdi.

Harper is located in a long canyon called *Nine Mile Canyon*, part of which is in Carbon and the remainder in Duchesne. The canyon winds in and out along the Carbon-Duchesne line in the Book Cliffs of the Wasatch range. According to government maps, the name of the settlement is "Nine Mile" but according to Hank Stewart, an early rider for Alfred Lund, the first settler, it was "Minnie-Maude" named for two girls who lived there in the early days. The creek is still called the Minnie-Maude Creek.

Alfred Lund came from Nephi, Utah in the spring of 1885 with his cattle and was the first man to enter the canyon to make a home. Many men went through on their way west but did not linger in the canyon. Mr. Lund's first home, a log cabin, stands in ruins on the south side of the creek. He summered his cattle in and around the canyons and wintered them on the Uintah desert. At this time the government was freighting to Fort Duchesne over a road which passed through the canyon. This road is the lowest in elevation of any road between Price and Uintah basin. During the years 1888 and 1895, there were 600 soldiers at Fort Duchesne who hauled their supplies over this route. As nothing of any consequence was raised at the Post everything had to be shipped in, thus all hay, grain, and other produce raised in the canyon found a ready market to those engaged in freighting. During these days the canyon was prosperous.

The old government telegraph lines followed the same route. The freight was taken from Price and hauled to the reservation in wagons. Many Indians passed through Nine-Mile Canyon hunting and fishing, but left the white man unmolested. They brought blankets and baskets with them to trade for horses and cattle. Trapping during winter became a profitable business.

Hiawatha nestles at the foot of the *Gentry Mountains*, two arms of which seem to reach out and encircle the town. The first settler was an Austrian by the name of Smith. He located a ranch on the present site of Hiawatha and the traces of some of his dug-outs may still be seen in a wash a few hundred feet from the present teachers' dormitory. All other buildings he may have erected have long since been torn down and forgotten. The development of the mining industry in the mountains adjoining was the reason for the founding of Hiawatha as a community.

Among the new communities located in or near the mouth of canyons in Carbon County are Latuda, Standardville, Wattis, Coal City and Kiz.—*Irene Cloward O'Driscoll*

EMERY COUNTY

Huntington Canyon is on the east side of the Wasatch Range and is the longest continuous canyon in Utah. The mouth of the canyon is flanked by the jutting, castellated peaks of the Gentry Mountains on the north and the East Mountain on the south. The canyon, itself, extends thirty miles to the very summit of the Wasatch Range. Every year its creek is stocked with trout, and the canyon is noted, as one of the best picnic centers of Emery County. The Old Folks Flat, the Forks, Ranger Station and the reservoirs are favorite camping grounds.

The canyon was explored by the early pioneers and the ravines and tributaries were given names. Most of these are still used. Going west up Huntington Canyon about three and a half miles from town on the south side is *Maple Hollow*, named for the maple trees that grew there. *Deer Creek*, on the left about eight miles got its name from Frank Woodard of Fountain Green who killed a deer there. *Meetinghouse Canyon* is the next small canyon on the left. The logs for the first meetinghouse were taken from here.

The first canyon on the right is *Bear Canyon*, so named because a bear killed a cow there in 1880. Then comes *Trail Canyon* on the right. Bill Gentry, Leander Lemmon, James McHadden and Alfred Starr used it for a trail to go to the Gentry Mountains where they ran cattle in 1876-1880. *Rilda's Canyon* on the south, and directly across from Trail Canyon, was named for Rilda McBride, wife of Eliam McBride. Eliam and Rilda had a dairy there in 1879-1880 and also ran horses in the canyon. *Mill Fork Canyon* on the south had early sawmills. The canyon above Mill Fork on the same side, is *Little Bear*. *Tie Fork* is on the right, so named because the first ties